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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/661,728	09/14/2000	Dimitri Kanevsky	728-172	9029
7590	07/25/2005			EXAMINER WALLERSON, MARK E
Paul J Farrell Esq Dilworth & Barrese 333 Earle Ovington Boulevard Uniondale, NY 11553			ART UNIT 2626	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/661,728	KANEVSKY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Mark E. Wallerson	2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7,9-17,30-32,34-39,53-62,82 and 84-86 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) 30-32,34-39 and 85 is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-7,9-11,15-17,53-55,60-62,82,84 and 86 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 12-14 and 56-59 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

Part III DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant(s)

1. This action is responsive to the following communications: amendment filed on 5/12/05.
2. This application has been reconsidered. Claims 1-7, 9-17, 30-32, 34-39, 53-62, and 82 and 84-86 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 53, 54, 55, 62, 84, and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods in view of Schrage (U.S. 6,850,609).

With respect to claims 1, 10, 53, and 62, Woods discloses a transcription system (figure 2) comprising a printing means (16); a transcription service (18) for producing transcribed text (column 6, lines 1-9), and a real-time translation computer (14) (column 5, lines 12-30), wherein the computer receives transcribed text from the transcription service (13) and translates it into a format compatible with the printing means (column 6, lines 1-9).

Woods differs from claims 1 and 53 in that he does not clearly disclose integrating images into the transcribed text. Schrage discloses integrating images and text into the transcribed text (column 7, lines 6-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods to integrate images into the transcribed text. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have modified Woods by the teaching of Schrage in order to increase user efficiency.

With regard to claims 2, 84, and 86, Woods differs from claims 2, 84, and 86 in that he does not clearly disclose the printing means is a fax machine. Schrage discloses using a fax machine (14) as the printing means. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods wherein a fax machine is used as the output device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods by the teaching of Schrage in order to give the user more variety in output devices.

With respect to claim 3, Woods discloses a printer (16).

With regard to claim 5, Woods discloses a stenograph writer (column 5, lines 15-18) and a processor for translating the data input from the stenograph machine to text (column 6, lines 1-9).

With respect to claim 6, although Woods discloses translating speech (spoken words) into text (the abstract), he does not clearly disclose a microphone and an automatic speech recognition program. Schrage discloses a microphone (audio source) (column 2, lines 47-52) and an automated speech recognition program (column 3, lines 60-64). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods to include a microphone and an automatic speech recognition program. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods by the teaching of Schrage in order to simply or improve the speech recognition process.

With respect to claims 7, 11, 54, and 55, Woods discloses a module (14) for providing an interface with the transcription service and the printing means; a print connection module (14) for maintaining an active connection with the printer; a means for buffering the transcribed text into fragments (separate files) and sending the fragments to the printer (column 8, lines 19-42), and means for controlling the real-time transcription process for directing signals to the computer, storing user preferences and information of the printer (column 7, lines 15-57).

Woods differs from claims 7, 54, and 55 in that he does not clearly disclose that the computer acts as a server.

Schrage discloses a transcription service wherein a transcription server (12) is used to receive and transmit transcriptions from a transcription service (column 7, lines 22-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods wherein the computer is used as a server. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods by the teaching of Schrage in order to be able to add different output units to the system.

Woods also differs from claim 7 in that he does not clearly disclose the printing means is a fax machine. Schrage discloses using a fax machine (14) as the printing means. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods wherein a fax machine is used as the output device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods by the teaching of Schrage in order to give the user more variety in output devices.

With regard to claim 17, Woods discloses a GUI (32) allowing a user to input control parameters concerning real-time transcription (column 5, lines 20-27).

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods in view of Schrage as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Lyberg (U.S. 5,752,227).

With respect to claim 4, Woods as modified differs from claim 4 in that he does not clearly disclose the printing means comprises a telex machine. Lyberg discloses a transcription system that utilizes a telex machine as an output device (column 4, lines 26-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods as modified wherein a telex machine is used as the output device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods as modified by the teaching of Lyberg in order to vary the output devices.

7. Claims 9, 15, 16, 60, 61, and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woods in view of Schrage as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Padmanabhan (U.S. 6,219,638).

With regard to claims 9, 60 and 82, Woods as modified differs from claims 9 and 82 in that he does not clearly disclose integrating multimedia signals with the text, and a display device for displaying a video signal of the presentation and a speaker for playing an audio signal of the presentation. Padmanabhan discloses a messaging system wherein multimedia signals are

integrated with text (column 1, lines 20-36), and a display device for displaying a video signal of the presentation and a speaker for playing an audio signal of the presentation (column 3, lines 15-32, column 4, lines 10-21, and column 5, lines 21-50), the display device being a PDA. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods as modified to integrate multimedia signals with the text, and a display device for displaying a video signal of the presentation and a speaker for playing an audio signal of the presentation. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Woods as modified by the teaching of Padmanabhan in order to give the user different options for data to be transmitted.

With respect to claims 15, 16, 61, Padmanabhan discloses means (PDA) for displaying the video signal (column 1, lines 19-36) and a speaker for playing the audio signal (column 1, lines 20-40).

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 30-32, 34-39 and 85 are allowed.

9. Claims 12, 13, 14, and 56-59 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

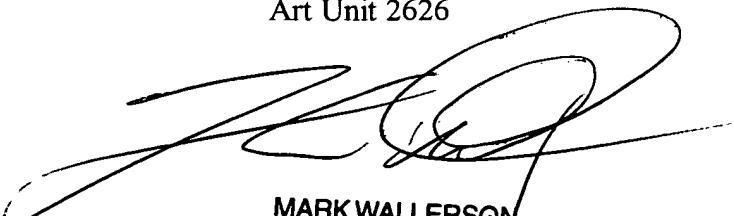
10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 53 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark E. Wallerson whose telephone number is (571) 272-7470. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday - 6:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on (571) 272-7471. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mark E. Wallerson
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2626



MARK WALLERSON
PRIMARY EXAMINER